WELCOME, 1878.

How the World Will Celebrate This Day.

UNIVERSAL REJOICING.

"Old Janus Doth Appear, Peeping Into the Future Year."

SCOTLAND'S FLOWING BOWLS.

France Resplendent Revelling in Sweets and Presents Grand.

THE DAY AT HOME.

the space of time required for the revolution of the earth round the sun-namely, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 iutes, 49 seconds and 7-10ths of a second, los such a nicety has this time been ascertained sary to make the year terminate with a day instead of a fraction of one, lumping the fractions together to as to make up a day among themselves. About forty-five years before Christ, Julius Casar, having, by the heip of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian philosopher, e to a tolerably clear understanding of the length ing the odd hours. The arrangement was a rather calends of March (sextilis) was to be repeated in that fourth year; and each fourth year was thus to be bissertile. It was as if we were to reckon the 234 of February twice ever. Seeing that in reality a day every fourth year is too much inevitably followes that the beginning of the year the days of Casar; in other words the natural time fell behind the teckeding. From the time of the Council of the August, and the versal equinox fell correctly on he first of March, was crossry found in of that there had been on ver-reckening to the the 11th of Warob. To correct he past error be deness to be 3th, and to keep the year right in do six contary, he ordered that every cenhi come not be divided by 4 (1700, 1800, wonlight the t in short, dropping the extra

The Gregorau so le, as it was called, readily obtrined away a Cath die, but not in Protestant counthe iscrepancy between the Julian and assed dictating that the 3d of Sep were four of the centurial years should, 12 in Pope Greer, a arrangement, not be bissextile or onsequently arisen—1809 not have—t—that the new and old styles now twelve days, our lst of January an countries, is the old style still it is necessary for any one writing any foreign correspondent to set : 12th (24th) harch, or 25th Sepdown his date. ir), or, it may be, 28th December, 1878). The old style is still retained 2817 (9th Janu

the British Treasury. livision of the year into twelve y took its origin in the natural dior lunar revolution, is strictly 29 44 minutes and 3 seconds; but n to the less than cleven days over to such periods in a year. When Julius days reformed the calendar his general idea was

that the months should consist of thirty-one and thirty days alternately, and this was effected in the sextile, or leap year, consisting, as it did, of twelve elsting of one day less, his arrangement gave twenty-(August) called after himself, and, from vanity, broke up the regularity of Casar's arrangement by taking another day from February to add to his own month, that it might not be shorter than July, a change which led to a shift of October and December for September and November as months of thirty-one days. In this countries. The Roman names of the months, as set tied by Augustus, have also been used by all Christian countries excepting Holland, where the following set of names prevalls. :-

set of names prevails.—
January. Lauwmaand. Chilly month.
February. Sprokeimaand. Vegetation month.
March. Lentmaand. Spring month.
April. Grassmand. Grass month.
May. Blowmand. Flower month.
June. Zomermaand. Summer month.
July. Hooymand. Hay month.
August. Oostmaand. Harvest month.
September herstmaand. Automa month.
October. Wynmand. Wine month.
November. Singtmaand. Slaughter month.
December. Wintermand. Winter month.
Amid the heat of the Revolution the French.

Amid the heat of the Revolution the French Con vention, in October, 1793, adopted a set of names for the months somewhat like that kept up in Holland,

Autumn.

1. Vendemaire. Vintage... September 22.
2. Brumaire... Frosty or sleety... November 21.
4. Nivose... Snowy... December 31.
5. Pinviose... Rainy... January 20.
6. Ventose... Windy... February 19.
7. Germinal... Springing or buiding March 21.
8. Fioreal... Flowery... April 20.
9. Prairial... Hay harv't... May 22.
10. Messidor... Corn harv't June 19.
11. Thermidor... Hot..... July 19.
12. Fraculor... Fruit... August 18.
Five days at the end, corresponding to our 17th, 18th, 19th. 20th and 21st of September, were supple-Winter ...

18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September, were supplementary, and named sans culottides, in honor of the haif-naked populace who raged during the Revolution in the streets of Paris. At the same time, to extinguish all traces of religion in the calendar, each month was divided into three decades, or periods of ten days, Whereof the last was to be a boliday, the names of th days being merely expressive of numbers--Primidi, maintained for several years, with this peculiarity, that many of the people preferred holding the Christian Sunday as a weekly holiday, as, indeed, many of

April, Jone and November:
All the rest have thirty-one.
Fax February twenty-eight alone.
Except in leng year, once in four,
When February has one Cop more.

RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW. So, according to the invaluable formula, left us by respectable poet of the seventeenth century, runs the Christian year. And, according to the inevitable round, last midnight another battered old year was slocked out of time and another new one came up emiling amid the clangor of bells.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky.
The flying could, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night:
Ring out, wild beils, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the now, King, happy tells, across the snow; The year is going, let bim go; Ring out the laise, ring in the true. Here, then, comes old January.

In many weeds, to keep the cold away;
Yet did as quake and quiver like to quelt,
And blew his nayles to wagm them if he may;
For they were nambed with holding all the day.
An hatchet keen, with which he telied wood,
And from he trees did lop the needless spray;
Upon an age great earth put steam he stoo
From whose wide month there flowed forth the
litumane flood.

WINTRY JANUARY. hedges, frozen streams and ponds, frost-bound roads,

withered berries, sedges slivered over with hoary

guishable from the fleecy clouds that crown their look like a sea of foam whose waves were suddenly frozen into ridgy rest, the buried panes in the mornings Jack Prost's silent tracery of forn leaves and foliage, rare netting and elfin emskating parties, sleigh rides and glorious tumbles in the snow-of cider bees, wood choppings, hot punch, bringing brilliant gayeties to home and hall, and making the streets bright with raddy cheeks and sparking eyes. "Wolf month" of the Saxons; love month of our more gracious time! if the grass grows in Janiveer, It grows the worse for't all the year. A January spring . Under water dearth, Under snow bread.

March in Janiveer. January in March, I fear. If January calends be summerly gay, "Twill be winterly weather till the calends of May OLD JANUS DOTH APPEAR.
Such were a lew of the old preverbs regarding this month, at the birth of which the deity Janus was represented by the Romans as a man with two faces, one looking backward and the sther forward, implying that he stood between the sid and the new year, with a regard to both. To this the English poet Cotton alludes, saying:—

and to both. To this the English poetes, SayIng:

Hark I the cock grows, and you bright star
Folls us the day filmsell's not far;
And see where breaking from the night,
He girds the western hills with light.
With hing old Jamas doth appear,
Peeping two the luture year,
With sing a look as seems to say.
The profesct is not goon that way.
Thus yo we rise if a sight to see
And Asalust ourselves to prophecy;
Whet the prophetic fear of things
A more cormenting mischief brings,
Fore full of soul commenting gast
I had digest misched can offile.
He stay, our stay, mothinks my sight,
He stay, our stay, mothinks my sight,
He stay our stay, mothinks my sight,
He stay our stay mothinks my sight,
That all contracted seemed but now.
His reversed face may show distance
And frown upon the life are pass;
But that which this way loose is clear,
And smiles upon the new own year,
that January looks forward with a blift

So that which this way iooss is clear,
And smiles upon the new own year.

So that January looks forward with a blithe and
promising smile, under which we rise this morning
shouting from all our beds and trundliss,
"Happy New Year! Happy New Year!"

A SARY'S DAY.

The first day of this mouth, New Year's Day, has
long been held in the Roman Catholic Charen as the
featival of Circumetate Domini, and is conserved as a
feast in the Church of England on the same account.
In the Roman Caurch to-day the following samts are
honored:—St. Fulgentius, bishop and confessor; St.
Odito or Olon, ixthe abbot of Clun; St. Almachus,
martyr; St. Engendus, abbot; St. Fane or Fancoca,
virgin, of Ireland; St. Mochua or Moncain, alias
Croman, of Buila, abbot in Ireland. Edmund Burke,
the poet Bürger (Scott's version of whose balled of
"Lenore" in 1796 so impressed the poetical mind of
England, turning it into new channels, Francis, Earl
of Ellesmore, and Louis XII. of France, were among
the notable persons born on this day, when also
Charles il, was crowned at Scone in 1601, and when
in 1801 the union of Ireland with Great Britain was
effected. It was into borthern Europe that the custom crept of celebrating New Year's Day as a social
festival. Especially did the custom thrive in Eugland, where in old times

A massy bowl, to deek the Jovial day,
Flashed from its ample round a sun-like tay.

land, where in old times

A massy bowl, to deek the joyial day,
rlashed from its ampie round a smelke ray.

AN ENGLISH CELEBRATION.

The head of the house assembled his family around a bowl of "lambs" wool" (spiced ale), from which he drank their health; then passed it to the rest that they might arink too. The word that passed among them was the ancient Saxon was heel—that is, "To your health." The bowl came to be recognized as the "wassail" or "wassel bowl," and on New Year's Day the poorer class of people used to carry a bowl adorned with ribbons around the neighborhood, begging for the means to fill it that they, too, might enjoy wassail. They begged with songs, as, for example:—

Wassail wassail! aver the town, Our toest it is white, our ale it is brown; Our bowl it is made of the mapin tree, We be good fellows all. I drink to thee.

health and a happy New Year and many of them? to all the rest, with a general hand-shaking and perhaps a dance around the table, with the addition of a song to the tune of "Hoy luttie taite:"

Weet may we a' be, Iti may we hover see, itere's to the king And the "ude companie!

liter's to the king and the pade companie!

The elders of the lamily would then most probably sally out with the hot kettle, and with buns and suorteake or bread and cheese besides, to visit their neighbors and interchange with them the same cordinal greatings. If they met by the way another party similarity bent, whom they knew, they would stop and give and take sips from their respective kettles, teaching a friend's house they would soon enter with vociferous good wishes and send the kettle circulating right and left. If they were the first to cure the house after twelve o'clock they were doemed as the "lirst foot," and as such it was most important, for luck to the family in the coming year, that they should make their entry, not ompy handed, but with their hands full of cakes and bread and cheese, of which, on the other hand, civility required that each individual in the house should partake. To such an extent did this castom provail in Elinburgh that doubtiess many Scotch readers of the likean still living will recall the streets of that city when they were thronged between twelve and one in the morning of New Year's Day more than they usually were at midday.

"FIRST POOTNICS."

There was in Scotland, too, a "drst footing" independent of the "hot pint." It was the time for some youthful friend of the family to steah to the door in the hope of meeting there in maiden he fanction and totaling the first New Year's kiss. Great was his tribulation and foud the domestic give if through accident of plan some ancient grandame or hall-withered neut came to receive him instead of the girl he sought for.

dent came to receive him instead of the girl he sought for.

Scotland, indeed, used to observe New Year's Day with a heartiness which has never been quite emulated, even in the United States. It almost appears as it, by a sort of antagonism to the general grayity of the people, they were compelled to break out in a half-mad merrisment on this day. Every lace was bright with smiles, every hand ready with the grasp of irfendship. All stiflaces arising from age, profession and rank gave way. Reunions of relatives very generally took place, and thus many little lamily discincts are somewhat decayed, yet the lat of Janeary is far from being reduced to the sevel of other days, and many a Scot is shoring somewhat over-louding this morning from last night's pint redoubled.

Present making was once as generally indulged in Great Britain on New Year's Day as it is now on Christmas. The Saxons kept the lestival with gifts. The practice was continued in the Middle Ages and Henry III, used the day to extert contributions from his subjects. There was in the times of the buskin and the portwig a high and mighty formality in the presentation of New Year's gifts. They were sented to sex, rabs, situation and circumstances. From Bishop Hall's "Satures" (1998) it appears that the osual gifts of teams in the country to their landlords was a capon, and Cowiey, addressing the tenant class, said:—

When with low legs and in an humble guise Upto her up a capon sacrifice

When with low legs and in an numble guise
Ye offer up a capon sacrince
Unto him worship at the New Year's tide.

'New Year's Gitt' is introduced by Ben Jonson in his "Masque of Christinas" in a blue coat, scryingman like, with an orange and a sprig of reaemary on his nead, his hat juil of brooches, with a coalar of gingeroread, his torch bearer carrying a marchipane, with a bottle of wine on either arm. During the ream of Enzabeth the custom of presenting New Year's gifts to the "wereign was carried to sheer extravagance. The Queen demphted in gorgeous dresses, in jeweiry, in all kinds of ornaments for her person and palaces, and in purses bursting with coins. From the descriptive inventory in Nicholes' "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth" it is seen that the presents made to her by the great efficers of state, peers and peercesse, bishops, kinghts ann their ladies, gentlemen and gentlewomen, physicians, apothecaries, and others of lower grade down to her Majesty's dustman, consisted of sums of money, costly articles of ornament for the Queen's person or apartments, caskets studied with precious sones, valuable necklaces, bracelots, gowns, embrodered manties, smocks, politicoats, looking liasses, fains, silk stockings and agreat variety of other articles. In 1661 the Queen was presented with her first pair of black silk stockings of her silk woman, Mrs. Mostague, and thenceloria size were, in all instances, given in return by the Queen, who thus, unike some other sovereigns, avoned the imputation of extortion.

Now, the custom of giving of presents is mean.

clined in Engined, where, after Christmas is over, the old Scottish rhyme is current:

Yale's come and yale's game,
And we have loasted well;
Sae Jeek mann to his fail again.
And Johnyao her wheel.

IN PARIS—LE JOUR DE L'AN.

But it is still kept up with some vigor in Paris, where New Year's Day is especially recognized as Le Jour d'Etrennea. Formerly the day made Paris appear like Rome on Carnival Day. A writer to the London Finnes describes it in the time of the Bourbons:

"Carniges may be seen rolling through the streets with cargoes of bon-bons, sourcents and the varieties of otesteras with which little ghildren and grown up things are bribed into good humor; and here and there pastry cooks are to be met with, carrying upon boards enormous temples, pagodas, churches and play houses, made of fine flour and sugar and the embellishments which render French pastry so inviting. But there is one street in Paris to which New Year's Day is a whole year's fortune—this is the Rue des Lombards, where the wholessie confectioners reside; for in Paris every trade and profession has its peculiar quarter. For soveral days preceding the list of January this street is completely blocked up by carts and wagons laten with cases of sweetmeats for the provinces. I fless are of every form and description which the most singular fancy could magine; bunches of arrous, green peas, boots and shoes, lobsters and orabs, hats, books, musical instruments, grierones, trying pans and saccapans, all made with a hollow within to hold the bon-bons. The most prevailing device is what it called the cornet—that is, a little cone, oranmented in different ways, with a bag to draw over the large end and close it up.

"He would not perhaps be an exaggeration to state that the amount expensed for presents on New Year's

the cornet—that is, a little cone, ornamented in different ways, with a bag to draw over the large end and close it up.

"It would not perhaps be an exaggeration to state that the amount expended for presents on Now Yoar's Day in Paris for sweetmeats alloue exceeds 500,000, or £20,000. Jewelry is also sold to a very large amount, and the lancy articles experted in the first work of the year to England and other contries is computed at one-tourth of the sale during the twelve months. In Paris it is by so means uncommon for a man of \$,000f. or 10,000f. a year to make presents on New Year's Day which cost him a filteenth part of his income. No person able to give must on this day pay a visit empty-handed. Everybody accepts and every one gives according to the means which he possesses. Females alone are excepted from the charge of giving. A pretty woman, respectably connected, may reckon her New Year's presents as something considerable. Gowas, jewelry, gioves, stockings and artificial flowers fill her drawing room, for in Faris it is a custom to display all the gilts in order to excite emulation and to obtain as much as possible. At the palace the New Year's Day is a complete jour defate, Every branon of the royal lamily is then expected to make handsome presents to the king. An English gentleman, who was admitted saddenly into the presence of the Duchess de Berri two months before, found her and three of her mades of honor lying on the carpet painting the legs of a set of charts which were intended for the king."

Here in the United States it can readily be seen by the eye of an accommodating inney that we have leaded several of the Old World customs happily together in a new one. The scottish custom of visiting on New Year's high we have changed to calling on each other on New Year's bay some gifts which we did not give on Christmas; and New Year's Eve, do we not ceicbrate it right merrily? Let them answor who have pienty of it on the laster occasion. Then we reserve for New Year's bay some gifts which we did no

and such like iterary matters, and where copies of the British poets seldom have their old letter bindings shamed by contrast with the gay-colored dresses of modern ones, the inhales may have taken heed when the poor old year went out of the meaning of the bells which tolled him sway and tood the flight of time. Here is a musty poem which always makes the flesh of such devotees to reflection and meditation creep upon their spines:—

ON TIME.

Why sat'st then by that ruined hall—
Then aged carlo, so stern and gray—
Dost then its ancient price recall,
Or pender how it passed away?

"Knows't thou not me?" the Deep Voice cried,
"So long enjoyed, so off misused—
Alternate, in the field pride,
Desired, neglected and abused?

"Before my breath, like blazing flax, Man and his macrois pas- away; And changing empires wane and wax— Are ionneed, flourish and decay.

"Redeem mine hours—the space is brief— While in my glass the sand grains shiver, And measureless the joy or grief When Time and thou shall part forever !"

With my wassing bowl I crink to thee.

Be here any made f I suppose here be some;
Sure they will not let young men stand on the cold stone.
Sing hey, O'! made, come broit back the pin.
And the fairest maid in the house let us all in.

Come butler, come bring us a bowl of the best:
I hope your soul in heaven may rest;
But if you do bring us a bowl of the small,
Then down fail butler, bowl and all.

OLD SCOTIA'S FLAN.

Gradually this custom laded out in England, though
until a low years ago in Scotland it was still in comparative vigor. On the approach of twelve o'clock
in Scotland a "hot pint" was prepared, a kettle or flagon tail of steaming, spiced, sweetened air, with an intusion of spirits—a oversge a lattle of which autified to just the hard-headed ornikers of that day in a good humor, and much of which at this day would overturn a dis-Atlantic tippier in no time. When the clock has struck the knell of the departed year, each member of the family drank of this mixture "A good health and a happy New Year and many of them?" to

THE DAY IN NEW YORK-HOW IT WAS USHERED IN-TRINITY CHIMES.

It was the witching bour of twelve last night as the HERALD reporter groped his way through the graves of Trinity churchyard to the rear entrance of the sacred edifice. The silence of the dead and the mute inscriptions upon the hoary tombs contrasted strangely with the din of the fish-horns and the life and bustle in the streets around. The reporter half expected to see some of the old Knickerbockers that lay buried there start from their resting places, wondering what all the pedestrians, all moving toward the church, and every one seemed possessed of a fish horn and the laudable ambition to use it to the utmost of his lung power. The consequence was that to those without the building the chimes were only a contined noise amid the general din. Within the church there were about forty persons, the favored few who had got in to near the music of the beils. These were played upon by Mr. James E. Ayliffe and his able assentant, Mr. William Thirlwall. The following were the melodies selected for the occasion:—

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
"Ring Out the Bells."
Scotten melosy from "Gur Mannering." Scotten melody from "Gay Mann "Christmas Bells." Spanish melody. "Good Christian Men, Rejoice." "Sultana."
"Bine Boils of Scotland."
"Ring, Merry Boils."
Air from "Calle of the Regiment." Air from "Caile of the Regiment-our Native Song. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring-key's Wite of Aldrivoluch. Happy New Year to Thea. 15. Happy New Year to Thee
15. Christmas Tree.
16. king out, Sweet Belta
17. The Angels' Song.
18. Christ was Bour on Christmas Day.
19. Christmas Belts are Feating.
20. Home, Sweet Home.

The impressive and interesting custom of watching the old year out and the new year in was observed has night at the Church of the Disciples by a large congregation of mixed denominations. There were present Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Methtian fold, but for the time being all differences of creed

were forgotten in the solemn and suggestive services. Shortly after aine o'clock Rev. Dr. Hepworth appeared upon the platform. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Baptist Church, corner Fortysixth street and Fifth avenue, Rev. Dr. Sabine, of the Episcopal Church, corner of Fitty-sixth street and Madison avenue, and Kev. Dr. Lioyd, of the Presby-terian Church, corner of Fitty-sevent street and Madison avenue. The congregation arose and sang:—

I hear Thy wescome voice That calls me, Lord, to Thee. I hear Thy wercome voice
That calls me, Lord, to Thee.

At the conclusion Rev. Dr. Hepworth said:—"There is comething and in the fact that time is passing away, and were it not for our Christian religion our samess would be changed into despair. To him who has no future hope the passage of time is a terrible tack, but to us, who believe in the Lord Jeans Christ, it tends only to increase our interest in the future. As we mand on the edge of 1877 and on the verge et 1878, it is woil that we sit quietly and consider our own hearts, coaless ourselves before him and begin the new year with a determination to do what is right. The reverent gentleman marrated a legend of the battle of Shilod, in which a sontine is represented as singing whine on guard, "When I can reas my title clear." The refrain was caught up by another sontlined, and from him it spread to a third, and so on until the entire line echoed with the grand old hymn. So spreads the custom of the night watch. From the Atlantic to the Facilic there were sathered together many congregations, all en-

gaged in following the ancient custom and giving

congregation Rev. Dr. Armitage preached a short sermon on the salunation, "A Happy New Year."

The solemn moments of the death of the old year were passed in stient prayer, and soon afterward the congregation dishersed.

Willett strater chuicu.

Services commenced in Willett street Methodist Episcopal Church at affic o'clock and continued until a ow minutes past midmight, when everybody wished his feeignoor a happy new year. The first hour or so of the meeting was spent in prayer and singing hymns After this an old-inshinoned "love locast" followed, and the last twenty or timity minutes of the old year were spent in exhorting and praying for ponitent and impenition! Sinners, of which latter class there seemed to be a tuil supply. The meeting was held in the basement of the church, in the rear part of which the usual guard of young men who hang around cherch doors to laugh at the grifs and criticize the "experiences" of the aged, and the enthusiastic Christians took up their position and kept things lively among themselves during the evening. Indeed, some of the "experiences" of the aged, and the enthusiastic Christians took up their position and kept things lively among themselves during the evening. Indeed, some of the "experiences," in their conjunction and presentation, were lutherous enough to provoke an auable smile. One good brother, well meaning, no doubt, told how he loft his wite "hanging between life and death," and did not know but she might be gone to slory land before he returned. And yet, he added, he "left sweet as sugar within." Auother brother had had a new "experience" in a nickness from which had receivered. It was produced by his friends bringing him flowers and nice things to cat and drink and now he left he loved the brother, and the sisters too, and had got so far on as to be able of late to pray for his enemies. Another old brother with a "sister too, and had got so far on as to be able of late to pray to his enemies. Another old brother with the sisters too, and had got so far on as to

duiged in, and the andreness were dismissed with the Doxology. About one hundred signed the pleage during the evening.

GRAND UNION HALL.

A watch night meeting was conducted in Grand Union Hall, Seventh avenue, under the anspicus of the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Tyng. Jr. The religious exercises commenced at ten o'clock. There was a growded audience present. The Rev. Dr. Tyng addressed the meeting in eloquent and appropriate terms, and was followed by several other speakers. Just at midnight a hymn of prisse was sung in chorus, and the people present "reconsecrated" themselves by renewing their pledges to live "nearer to God" during the coming year than hitherto.

Pietra bweights history.

The services were head on the third floor of a house on Barrow street, near Bedford, the lower story of which was formerly occupied by a nose company, and indeed the congregation seemed largely composed of the boys who used to "ran with the machine." The half in which the preacher spoke was trregularly shaped and plainly turnished. The whitewashed walls were hung with ornamented signs, on which were inscribed trate but moral legends, auch as, "Order is Heaven." A flaming placar made the following very proper requests to the young men:—"Gentlemen will please not spit tobacco juice on the floor." This desire was irequently forgotten, the young persons probably not supposing the request was addressed to them. At about eight o'clock Mr. B. Fox, an assistant of Mr. Dwyer, appeared and sented maself at the meloneon, playing a variety of the few persons assembled. Mr. Dwyer und not come in until about nine o'clock, having been detailed by a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association hed in the Bowery.

The services were of the old-fashioned watch night species, consisting of an address of praise, by Afr. Dwyer, prayers and singing. Mr. Dwyer thanked down receives and singing. Mr. Dwyer thanked down receives a sessibled mr. The missionary recurses the substitution of loving kindness during the year, the last hours of which

Smeids took charge of the exercises and led in prayer. The brethren joined in the services by singing appropriate hymns. The singing was interspersed by several of the brethren leading in prayer, the "Watch" services proper did not begin until ten o'clock. The pastor, Mr. Dickerson, then ascenced the puint and gave out a popular hymn, "The Gates Are Leit Ajar For Me," which was chanted with great fervency. The pastor, in the course of his icmarks, referred to "the mother country," and thought that every man of his race should leet proud of neing "a black man." ("Bravo.") He blushed to acknowledge that a white man, not a missionary, but a journalist—Stanley, the Hiskalo correspondent—had done more for the Christian enlightenment and civilization of the African race than philanthropists and wisseners, He also dwelt upon the past political grievances of his race, and contrasted their past social and political status with the present. He spoke of the polity pursued by "our freeast President." During the pastor's discourse, which ranged over a diversity of topics, his hearers susmined or applanded him by such emotional interjections as "Goria," "Bravo." "Amen," "Yes, yes," "Bices the Lor." At five minutes to twelve the pastor concited his sormon, when the worshippers knott in silent prayer, and so remained for five minutes, so still that the tacking of the clock at the rear of the church was plainly sudible. The religious exercises terminated with an invocation of blessing from the pistor.

The time honored custom of receiving and making calls will be entored into with probably as much zest this year as in former years by a majority of the resibeen active in their preparations for the reception of their friends, and the more numerous the callers the better will they be pleased. On the Rul, the Reignts and elsewhere tables will be spread with taste, though in some instances, not with that abundance which has marked former New Year's days. Among those who will receive callers are Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. T. Do Witt Talmage, Mayor Schroeder, Tax Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Mayor Schroeder, Tax Collector Tanner, comptroller Burrell, County Treasurer Gardiner, City Treasurer Mayo Lattle, Peasmaster Jumes McLeer and city Cierk Wittam Bishop, tesides the members of the Common Council and Roard of Supervisors. Watch meetings were held in mest of the Methodist churches throughout the city. At St. Ann's Episcopai Churen the chines were rung at midnight and services were conducted by the rector, Rev. Dr. Scheuck. The Committee on Press, Pulpit and Temperance Literature of the Brooklyn Christian Brothirhood have appealed to the houses of the city to dispense with the use of all intoxicating drink for the entertainment of callers. The request will be compiled with in many cases, and the callers will find instead of the sparking champagne a cup of coffee or a glass of lemonade.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE PASSED IN WASHING-TON-MES. HAYES' RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1877. At the New Year's reception to be neld at the Executive Mansich to-morrow Mrs. Hayes will be assisted in receiving the callers by Mrs. John W. Herron, Mrs. Dr. John Davis and Mrs. Judgo Force, of Cincinnati, or. John Davis and Mrs. Judge Force, of Chemnatt, and Mrs. General John G. Mitchell, of Columbus, Onto.

Illustreds of houses will be open for the reception of friends during New Year's Day, and already every presentable vehicle for hire in ne city has seen eagaged for calls. As a general rule the temperance custom of inte years will be observed, and the offer of wine and strong drinks will be exceptional. An the courts—except the police courts—the executive offices and the actionis will be closed, but the suspension of business will not be general, as it was on Christmas Day.

BROOKLYN OFFICIAL CHANGES.

District Attorney elect Catlin has appointed Jereminh M. Wernberg as his assistant and ex-Assembly-man John Oakey as his chief clerk. Both the apcointees are members of the Kings county Bar. Mr. Wernberg is a democrat and the chief clerk a republi-can. Charles McLaughlin, republican, was appointed by the Board of Police Commissioners to a cierkship in the latter department in the piace of Algerman ciect McKenna, who withdraws to take his seat as Alderman of the Foorteenth ward. Ernest Lesche was appointed inspector of Kerosone Oils by the Board of Fire Commissioners, and William R. Man-ning was appointed cierk in the Department of Buildings. Wornberg is a democrat and the chief clerk a republi-

OUT OF THE RUINS.

Three More Charred Forms Dug from the Barclay Street Pit.

THEIR HORRIBLE APPEARANCE

Official Investigation Continued by the Fire Marshal.

Contractor Collins was busy at work restorday ex-ploring the rulus caused by the late disaster in Barclay street. On account of the narrowness of the space it is difficult for a considerable number of men the débris progresses slowly. The work was pushed forward yesterday in the middle basement floors about forty feet back from the street, where, in ;a space of about twelve feet square, the charred remains of three more victims were found. The first of these bodies was dug out of the rubbish a few placed in a tarpautin and delivered to the Coroner. It was literally burned to pieces. The head and lower he was assisting to carry the wreck of humanity to a

be was assisting to carry the wreck of humanity to a safe corner of the runs to await identification. The widew of the lif-fated rang was able to recognize the body by the remnant of an undershirt, part of which, borned and blackened, still adhered to the fragments of bone and matter that lay in an undistinguishable mass before her.

ANOTHER BODY EXHUMER.

Only a few feet from the latal spot where the body of Mr. Kubb was bared another corpse came to light about ton o'clock. When this came to the surface it was carefully separated from the mass of cinders, charcoal and debris surrounding it, and was found to be almost complete. The head and timbs were there, but all of them frightfully charred, so that the whole mass, like the remains of Kubb, was beyond the possibility of recognition. Although the corpse was carefully handled by the workmen and the officers of the Fire Dopartment, the head dropped off while it was being removed from the bideous excavation. Upon examination it appeared that this was the form of a copy of sixteen or eighteen years old, and supposed to be one of the "Krammery boys." A little before three o'clock Coroner Woltman took charge of both bodies and had them convoyed to the dead house at Believue Hospital.

At half-past two o'clock, part the spot from whence the last two bodies and that of Josephine Shephara had been taken, a workman's pick struck something soft and yielding in the rubbish, which proved to be the third body discovered yesterday. It took about an hour and a half to disentangle the body from the runs. It. lay on the lott side, partly doubled up, with the head toward the struck for letters. The body was an miserable mass of matter. The body was thought to be that of a boy of from fifteen to seventeen years old, and also supposed to be one of the "Krammery boys." Up till a late hour last night it had not been sent to the dead house at Believue Hospital, where the bodies of Josephine Shephard and the other two discovered yeaterday were then lying.

The investigation as to the cause of the fire was continued yesterday by Fire Marsaal Sheldon. Five

George E. English, who lived, at No. 65 Barciny street at the time of the fire, and now resides at No. 219 Green wich street, testilied as follows.—No. 65 Barciny street at the time of the fire, and now resides at No. 219 Green wich street, testilied as follows.—No. 65 Barciny street was a timee story and atte building; i had aved there for nearly twenty-aime years; No. 63 Barciny street was formerly a four story that root dwelling torge; it was rebuilt about 1852 or 1853; the west wall was taken down and a new wail put up; the east wall was taken down so far as the third floor, where the beams rested; I remember that the east wall was taken down so far as the third floor, where the beams rested; I remember that the east wall of No. 63, the part that was left standing and was built upon, is and in toward the interior of the building, and the new wall above was built against the wall of No. 61, lapping over the old wait about the width of a brick; No. 62 End a brown stone front, and was originally used as a dry goods stere; Greenfield occupied it, I think, same 1863; there was a constant jar to finy building, caused by the machinery in the candy store; the jar and vibration had been worse during the past year than evertbefore; I have find occasion to go upon the root of my house every frequently, and at such times noticed that the brown stone front and the west gable of No. 63 had separated, so that there was quite a space between them; at the time of the accident I was in a barber's shop at the corner of West and Vesey streets; heard the noise and was afterward took that the daddy store in Barclay street was on fire; I ran to my house and found Greenfield's and the adjoining store (No. 61) both on fire; the raar of my place was also in flames; the pastering in my hail and all over my house was down, and in my occayarding the rear part of the west wall of No. 63, a muss of fire; I do not know what the condition of the west side wall of No. 63, above my house, was at the time; my family had escaped before my arri

No. 63, above my house, was at the time; my family had escaped before my arrival; I did bot see the walls may but, from what I could gather, all the walls, from the Grocols' Babk to my house, led toward Greenwich street; there was a great deal of machinery in Greenheid's building; I had been in there and remember noticing that the floors were sunken toward the certre.

A GREAT BLOWING.

Michael Berkery, or No. 51 Carmine street, who was in the employ of Messra. D. D. Tompkins & Co., of No. 61 Barchy street, and:—I was in our store at the time of the life; Mr. Plant, one of the lifm, and a friend, were also there; I was in the office when the front window next oreenheid's was blown in, as I suppose, the glass failing in the office; do not remember bearing any had or crash in the street, but there was "a great blowing" right into our office, worse than any storm I had ever seen; a cloud of dust and steam came in upon us; I ran out across the street, and at first the dust was so thick one could not see anything but some fire starting up in the store of No. 63; I saw that the front of that building was lying in the street; all the floors and some of the boys on the second story were visible; have no recollection of seeing the west wall of Ne. 63 at that thee; some men put up a ladder and r. scued two coys, and another jumped to the street; our outling (No. 61) took fire very coon; the two upper floors were on fire when I first crossed the street; the sead, "Save the order book;" our carman, J. R. Hallock, had taken it before my return; was about feeking up when I noticed that the store was on fire in the rear; that the skylight had been broten or blown in, and that the flames were driving through; I knew nothing about the upper part of the building, as we had no access to it; we occupied the busement and first floor; have been with the firm about six years; we formerly used the upper part of the building, was howed when been stored there, although not a great deal until last May; Mr. Rich used it from that time; th

should be expended in printing 5,000 copies of the fire fire of our building 16th before six o'ciock, certainty not later than a quarter past six.

JOHN P., Sony, any surpainted.

John P., Sony, of No. 78 Barciay street, who was in the folic of Meastra. D. D. Tompkins & Oo. at the time of the accident, said:—"I was taking with Mr. Pisti, and first heard a loud rumbing mose, which was fortuned by the bursting in of the office window and a ciculd of unity iff. Plant was knocked over on top of me; I got up and ran out of the office, went to the middle of the store, beautiful the office, which the middle of the store, beautiful the office, which the first and first him to the store; then if and any escape to the street, ran across to the opposite side, and faw that the whole of the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw that the whole of the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw the first and second floors; ladders were up, and I saw greate to the consideration of the formation of the first man building and the time and heard the firemen tell them too go back: I returned to No. 61 to M. If Pist; men ning the first and second floors; ladders were up and the second of the consideration of the floor of the consideration of the floor of the consideration of the floor of the first explosure.

FIGHTING MOULDERS.

Advant Brenau and Thomas Doyle, who are made the time accident eccurred at No. 63 harclay arreet, sond there when the front of No. 61

JOSEPHINE SHEPPARD'S REMAINS

The body of Josephine Sheppard, which was discovered in the ruins on Sunday morning, remained in the Morgue all day yesterday. After the body had been identified by the mother of the girl it was naturally expected that it would be removed to her residence, but the unfortunate mother was too poor to pay the expenses of the lunoral. She states that it company with Mr. Hauschild she called Jesterday morning at Greendeid's office on Park place and asked for some assistance, that Mr. Greentied informed her that he was aware that the sum of \$5 would have been due to her daughter on the saturday after the fire, but that under the circumstances no reduction would be made and the whole week's wages paid. The \$5 was handed to the mother. Shortly after returning to her home Mrs. Sheppard was waited upos by an undertaker, who informed her that the had been instructed by a member of the firm of Greenfield & Ca. to take charge of the remains and give them burial, but this with the divinct understanding that the total expense of the lunoral should not exceed \$37. The offer was accepted.

A CABINET FACTORY BURNED.

The buildings in the rear of Non 18th, 1887 and 130 Essex street, occupied by J. Brive a Co. manufacturers, were completely guited by fire yesterday morning. The flumes were it discovered to 138, and before an aiarm outd by the bey had communicated to Nos. 136 and 12.

Browl & Co., valued at \$15,000, the damaged about \$10,000 the damaged about \$10,000 the damaged about \$10,000.

A fire broke out in the fourthfloor of the building Nos. 65 and 67 Thomas street, occuped by H. Wallact & Sons, shirt makers. The flames was confined to the fourth story, and were past out attended to the \$2,000 demage to Wallach & South attended to the loan on the tending amounts to \$500.

The scend floor of the rate building we, 115 wooster street was discovered on fire. Product alarm was given and the flames were soon under untrol. The place is occupied by Wallam Brunner as a carpenter shop. The loss is about \$250.

Smith & Wilby's woollen mills at Weston wei burned to-day. The loss is \$50,000.

STREET PAVING

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO THE TANK SUGGESTED-THE CONDITION OF FIFTH AVE

in the Board providing for a change in the laws remaive to street paving. The preamble sets forth that the present method of providing by annual appropria tion for paving expenses is a system of false economy work with no marked or general improvement in its character. The resolution authorizes the Corporation character. The resolution authorizes the Corporation Couosel on behalf of the city authorities to prepare and present to the Legislature a memorial asking for a change in the laws governing this subject, so that the work of street paving shall be paid for by the issue of bonus by the Comptroller.

This resolution was laid over.

FIFTH AVENUE AS A DHIVE.

The following preamble and resolution relative to the improvement of Fifth avenue was also introduced by Alderman Shiels and laid over for future consideration:

came up again before Judge Morgan at Jefferson Marthat the stock in both stores was not worth \$100,000 and that he made no money during the past year. present he thought he might be worth in reality from \$40,000 to \$60,000, but surely not more than \$90,000. He promised to pay his wife \$20 a week so long as she did not annoy him, but he stopped paying her when she annoyed him. "She came to my hotel," he said, "broke in the door and raised a row." Mrs. Kinzey explained this matter by staining that she heard her husband was sick and went to his hotel to see.

heard nor husband was sick and went to his notel to see.

Judge Morgan adjourned further hearing till Saturday morning at nine o'clock, at Essex Market. During the examination there was a little misanderskinding between Mr. Kinzey and Mr. Townsend, counsel for Mrs. Kinzey, during which the former insisted that Mr. Townsend averred that he did not. The end of all was that Sir. Kinzey remarked to Mr. Townsend and o'rlisink you."

During a discussion between counsel as to the right of cating the complainant "Mrs. Kinzey," Mr. Kinzey excitanged in a tone that could be heard all over the court, "There is a man who has a better right to her than I have, and that is Wilhard Ide, her former husband, from whom she was not divorced."

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Ely says that he will not send in any nomina tions either for Excise or Police Commissioners until the new Board of Aldermen has been organized.

vard, from Fifty-annth to 105th atreet, to Broadway, Compitoller Kelly has been directed by the Common Council to pay Br. E. B. O'Callaghan the sum of \$1,041.06, being a balance due for preparing "une ancient records of the city of New Amsterdam and of the city of New York prior to 1850."

No sails will be received by Mayor Ety or any of the officials at the City Hail to-day.

THE "WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS."

The "Workingmen's Congress" resumed its session yesterday at Pythian Hall, Newark, and brought its abors to a close and adjourned sine die. It was decided to establish a newspaper in the English Isnguage at Cincindati under the supervision of the National Executive Committee. The Figancial Committee reported a balance on hand of \$450, which it was resolved should be expended in printing 5,090 cepies of the report of the proceedings of the Congress 1 we newspaper organs are to be established in New York—one German and one Bohemian. At some point to be determined by the National Executive Committee a French paper is also to be published in the interest of the party. The chief editor of the English organ at Cincinnati was chosen—Mr. John Michaele, and Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Philip Van Patien was appointed accretary of the National Executive Committee, salary \$12 per week. A flux of the Service of Service of the Service of the Service of Service of the Service of Service of the Service of the Service of Service of the Service of the Service of Ser

in the Congress by the real workingmen of Neway outside of a very small number. The meetings have rarely been attended by over 200 persons, and fa-there were 1,500 votes east for the candidate of the workingmen's party at the last Mayoralty election is Newark.